

### **In the Specification.**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 6, lines 12 to 27:

#### **"Fig 1, conventional network arrangement**

In fig 1, elements used in coupling VPNs to the PSTN 20 via media proxies are shown. Many VPNs can be provided by a carrier, over for example an IP network, and are coupled to make use of resources available in the data network 30 of the carrier. Two examples of parts of VPNs are shown, a "blue" VPN site 53, and a "green" VPN site 50. The ~~green-enterprise~~ blue VPN uses the private 10.x.x.x address range and similarly, the green VPN uses the overlapping private 10.x.x.x address range. In practice, each VPN would have multiple sites, only one is shown for each VPN. Each site has would have a router (not shown) for routing IP packets to and from computers and other devices on the site, to other sites and to the carrier data network. Each site has a PBX 60, for coupling local phones 25 to the VPN. NATs 46 are provided at the interface to the carrier data network. The carrier data network has a call server 44 for controlling calls, a trunk gateway 38 for converting traffic between packet format and the TDM format of trunks of the PSTN and ultimately reach phones 25 coupled to the PSTN. The carrier data network ~~27~~ 30 also includes media proxies 42 to enable calls to be coupled through the NATs. The operation of such an arrangement will now be summarized."

Page 7, lines 12 to 26:

"The PBX 60 and associated media gateway communicate with the call server 44 to establish calls to the PSTN. The call server 44 selects one trunk gateway 38 to complete the call to the PSTN. Because of the NAT, the call server cannot simply provide the enterprise media gateway and the trunk gateway with each others respective IP addresses and let the gateways send VoIP packets to each other as

would normally be the case. The IP addresses for each gateway are corrupted by the NAT operation. To get around this problem, the call server 44 can put in the call path specialized media proxies 42 whose operation allows both gateways to communicate with each other. The call server 42 44 instructs the enterprise media gateway and the trunk gateway to send their packets to the media proxy 42. Essentially the media proxy 42 patches together the VoIP flow coming from the enterprise media gateway and the trunk gateway, as instructed by the call server 44 by learning the translated IP addresses from VoIP packets sent to it. Multiple enterprise VPNs can be interconnected to the carrier data network in similar fashion and share the infrastructure needed to access the PSTN."